

[5th February 1966]

5. Scheme for clearing silt in Alangal drain Sluice No. 7 of Kadamba tank.—The plans and estimate resubmitted by the Superintending Engineer have again been returned to him by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) to clarify certain points.

6. Formation of foreshore bund and drainage Channel in the Seenimavadi tank near Ammapuram village.—The scheme has been administratively approved by the Superintending Engineer, Tirunelveli.

7. Kulasekarapattanam Thurivai drainage Scheme.—The scheme was examined by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and it was dropped as it was not only costly but also not feasible.

தென்னாற்காடு மாவட்டத்தில் சாலைகள்

3. கேள்வி.—திரு. கே. கோபால் கவுண்டர் : கனம் தல நிர்வாக அமைச்சர் தயவுசெய்து கீழ்க்கண்ட கேள்விகளுக்குப் பதிலளிப்பாரா—

(அ) 1954-ம் ஆண்டு முதல் 1964-ம் ஆண்டு முடிய தென்னாற்காடு மாவட்டத்தில் எந்தெந்த கிராமங்களில் ரயில்வே செஸ் நிதி யில் எவ்வளவு தூரம் ரோடுகள் போடப்பட்டன?

(இ) இன்னும் எவ்வளவு தூரம் ரோடுகள் போட உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன?

பதில்.—(அ) 110 கிராமங்களில் 141 மைல் 1 பர்லாங் (227.12 கிலோ மீட்டர்) தூரத்திற்குச் சாலைகள் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இதற்கான செலவு ரயில்வே செஸ் நிதியிலிருந்து வழங்கப்பட்டது. அக்கிராமங்களின் பட்டியல் ^{*} இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

(இ) 52 மையில் $6\frac{1}{2}$ பர்லாங் (84.99 கிலோ மீட்டர்).

1. (a) In 110 villages, roads to a length of 141 miles and one furlong 227.12 kilometres) have been laid meeting the expenditure from out of the Railway Cess fund. The list of villages is appended to this answer.

(b) Fifty-two miles and $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs 84.99 kilometres).

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—CALLING ATTENTION TO (*) DIFFICULTIES OF AGRICULTURISTS IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT.

திரு. எம். டி. தியாகராஜ பிள்ளை : தஞ்சாவூர் மாவட்டத்தில் மலையின்மையின் காரணமாய் அண்மையில் ஏற்பட்ட வறட்சி நிலையும், தாளடிப் பயிர் காய்ந்துள்ளதும், விளைந்த தானியத்தைக் கிடங்குக்கு எடுத்துச் செல்லுமாறு கொள்முதல் அதிகாரிகள்

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கேட்பதினால் விவசாயிகள் அடையும் துண்பமும், வடிமுனைக் குழாய்க் கிணறுகளுக்காகச் சோதனை நடத்துவதிலும், எஞ்சினிகள் கள் வழங்குவதிலும் காலதாமதம் ஏற்படுவதும், மின்சார மோட்டார் பம்புச் செட்டுகளுடன் இணைக்கப்பட்ட வடிமுனைக் குழாய்க் கிணறுகளுக்கு மின்சாரம் வழங்குவதில் காலதாமதம் ஏற்படுவதும் குறித்த அவசரப் பொது முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்த விஷயத்தைக் கனம் உணவு அமைச்சர் அவர்களின் கவனத்திற்கு நான் கொண்டு வருகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, last year, the South-West Monsoon in the catchment area of Cauvery which usually brings copious and dependable supply was not only late but was also a complete failure. Consequently, due to the totally inadequate inflow into the Mettur Reservoir, irrigation in the Cauvery Delta was put to an unprecedented strain. With a great deal of vigil and regulated supply the 'Kuruvai' crop was generally successful. The rains for a few days in the Cauvery Delta after 15th October 1965 and the intermittent rainfall for about 3 days in the first fortnight of November and the good spells of rainfall from 24th November 1965 onwards up to 11th December 1965 helped the 'Samba' and 'Thaladi' crops already transplanted. After 11th December 1965 rainfall in the delta decreased. Consequently increased supplies had to be let down from 25th December 1965 from the Mettur Reservoir depleting it to a low level of 19.5 feet on 19th January 1966. The available storage in the Bhavanisagar, inadequate as it is for II Turn avacut of the Lower Bhavani Project, is also being utilised from 8th January 1966, as an emergency measure to save the standing crops on an extent of about 10 lakhs of acres in the Cauvery Delta. The agriculturists of the area have already been advised by a Press note as early as in October 1965 that due to the precarious supply position this year, the Government cannot stand committed to the supply of water beyond January, 1966 at any rate and the agriculturists were requested to take note of the above position and regulate their cropping programme accordingly. But due to the local rains, transplantation of 'Samba' and 'Thaladi' crop was done, though late, and irrigation may have to be continued till about the third week of March 1966. It is difficult to guarantee water on account of the poor storage position in both Mettur and the Bhavanisagar. However the available supplies of these two reservoirs are being judiciously regulated to serve the maximum extent possible of the standing 'Samba' and 'Thaladi' crops. The extent requiring such recurring irrigation after the 10th February is estimated at 1.5 lakhs of acres of 'Thaladi' and about an equal extent of 'Samba' crop is reported to require one more wetting. While Samba crop may, on the whole, be successful, it has been brought to the notice of the Government last week that the condition of the transplanted late 'Thaladi' crop is somewhat critical. The Government felt that the only feasible way of saving the crop at present is to provide lift irrigation in as many places as possible. The Director of Agriculture has accordingly been requested to make

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arrangements to procure the maximum number of pumps immediately, to rush supply to the agriculturists in consultation with the Collector of high power pumpsets and oil engines at a nominal hire charge ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 9 per day. The distribution will be done in localised areas where the installation of such engines and pumsets would provide most beneficial results. In order to provide Lift Irrigation facilities a crash programme for sinking filter point tube wells is already in full swing in Thanjavur district and more than 1,000 filter point tube wells have so far been sunk. There has been no delay in either testing or providing engines for filter point tube wells. As for the supply of electricity to the filter point tube wells both the Licensee Corporations operating in this area have been recently sanctioned loan of Rs. 23 lakhs by the Government and they are taking vigorous steps to energise maximum number of filter point tube wells. More than 900 open wells have also been sunk in the Cauvery Mettur Project aycut and this will also help meet the difficulty. Thus all possible steps have been taken by Government to mitigate the hardships caused by an unprecedented seasonal failure and as a result both Kuruvi and Samba crops have been largely saved, and Thaladi, to a lesser extent, consistently with the available supplies.

The Honourable Member has also brought to the notice of the Government about the difficulties of agriculturists who are asked to take their produce by the procurement officials to the Godowns. Delivery at the Godowns is only optional. Under the latest orders of the Government procurement agents have been appointed and Marketing societies have been asked to procure. Payment are also being made for delivery at the godowns constructed at Mannargudi and Thanjavur. Producers, Millers and Co-operatives, who deliver paddy and rice at godowns are being paid at the respective stations after quick check and no difficulty has so far been experienced in the matter of delivery at the godowns.

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

SUSPENSION OF RULE 41 (3).

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I move—

“ That sub-rule (3) of Rule 41 of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules in so far as it requires that not more than one matter shall be raised under Rule 41 at the same sitting be suspended.”

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

II.—CALLING ATTENTION—cont.

(2) HARDSHIPS OF AGRICULTURISTS OF SRIVILLIPUTHUR TALUK.

திரு. ரா. கிருஷ்ணசாமி நாயகு : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இராமதைப்புரம் ஜில்லா, பூதிவில்லிபுத்தூர் தாலூகாவில் மலையடிவாரத்திலுள்ள சுமார் 8 ரெவின்யூ கிராமங்களைத் தனிர தாலூகா